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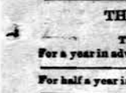

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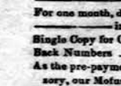

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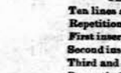

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"THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1863."—We have received a copy of this work from the office of the *Bombay Gazette*. This is the 14th annual publication, and is in many respects a step in advance of its predecessors, independently of its position in time. We have many books in one. There is first book of 73 pages about the Calendar, containing a great deal of information general and special, concering the times and the seasons. Then there is a book of Tables. Then, a volume of Financial Statements. Then an English Directory. Then the Acts of the Legislative Council of India. But it were better for us to stop at the outset, and not attempt an enumeration of the multitudinous particulars concerning which this Almanack offers us information. The Tide Tables in the present issue, are said to be most reliable, having been specially prepared. In a word this publication has been got up with exceeding care; and it seems to be all that merchants, military men, Government officials and others could reasonably wish.—*Bombay Guardian, Jan.* 3.

ALMANACK.—We have to acknowledge the "Bombay Almanack" and the "*Times of India* Calendar and Directory," for 1863. Both these volumes are identical, except the outside, and the advertisements. As regards exterior, the former belonging to the *Bombay Gazette* press, has in our opinion the advantage; preserving as it does the modest, unassuming, yet pretty cloth stamp, the gilt elephant and howdah, of our youth; while the *Times of India* has broken out into a gorgeous but ungraceful livery of blue and great ugly staring gilt capitals. Our alphabet is the ugliest in the world, and should be rigidly suppressed whenever ornament is in view.

Turning to the interior we find the same information which is given annually, but with some marked improvements. The tides are given with much scientific detail, and we understand with greater accuracy than was formerly attained. The Calendar for the nineteenth century is introduced—an ingenious piece of calculation which we send on a separate sheet. The Army List is entirely in a new form, with a complete Index in large type. Another great improvement over the *Times of India* Directory of last year is that of placing the names of the particular subject instead of that of the book, at the head of the page, which assists reference.—*Poona Observer, Jan.* 1.

THE "BOMBAY ALMANACK."—If there's one thing more than another commendable to a mercantile and busy people, it is punctuality; but apart from its issue on the promised day, the book under review bears in itself, inherent proofs of the most careful compilation; well-bound, excellently printed, and containing matter of the most varied nature, the *Bombay Almanack and Directory* proclaims itself to all, a Work of Reference absolutely necessary to Indian (and especially *Bombay*) requirements. If you wish for astronomical lore there are the "Cycles" to instruct you; if for astronomical revelations, the principal elements of the solar system and the newly-discovered telescopic planets between Mars and Jupiter. A noticeable feature too, are the Tide Tables, prepared from practical observations in the Harbour.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Friday, 6th February 1863.

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Old Veraval	"	365 to 370
New Khandeish	"	408 to 410
Old Poat-hee	"	380 to 385
New Accotа	"	425 to 426
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Niger	"	27 to 28

Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, *and by Imperial Decree of 20th July* 1854.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000)
RESERVE FUND—Francs 8,350,000 (£334,000.)
Head Office—14, Rue Bergère, Paris.
Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, and Bourbon (Réunion).

London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices—23, Rampart Row.

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places; as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondicherry, Karrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Hongkong, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:—

On London 3 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	per Rp.
3 Do. Do.	2s.	0¼d.	"
On Demand	1s.	11¾d.	"
On France 6 months' sight	Frs.	2-57 cts.	"
3 Do.	"	2-54	"
On Demand	"	2-51	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1,000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c. may be had at the Office or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. B. H. DAVISON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 1st February 1863.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
" " 6 " " 5 " "
" " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto	2s.	0¼d.	do.
Ditto at 3 ditto	2s.	0¼d.	do.
Ditto at 2 ditto	2s.	0¼d.	do.
Ditto at 1 ditto	2s.	0¼d.	do.
Ditto sight	1s.	11¾d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission

Hours of business ..... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 31st January 1863. Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following convenient rates of Exchange viz:—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s.	0¼d.	"
" 3 do.	2s.	0¼d.	"
" 2 do.	2s.	0¼d.	"
" 1 do.	2s.	0d.	"
" On demand	1s.	11¾d.	"
On Scotland do.	1s.	11¾d.	"
On Ireland do.	1s.	11¾d.	"

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight... } 1s. 11¼d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months ..... 3 "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement
No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

R. D. FREEBLES,
Bombay, 19th Jan. 1863. Acting Agent.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
" 3 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
" 2 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
" 1 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
" on demand	1s.	11¾d.	do.
On Scotland do.			
On Ireland do.			
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	1s.	11¾d.	do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. 1s. 11¾d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ..... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ..... 3 "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, or on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made. (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realised, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will receive Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ..... Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.
Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.
Bombay, 28th January 1863.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Head Office—No. 29, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid-up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers, { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates viz:—

6 month's sight (not under £50) at 2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee.	
" Do. at 2s.	0¾d.	"	
" 3 Do. at 2s.	0¾d.	"	
" 2 Do. at 2s.	0¾d.	"	
" 1 Do. at 2s.	0¾d.	"	
Sight at 2s.	0¾d.	"	

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
" 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, 2½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

The Directors have this day opened an Agency of the Bank at Rangoon for the transaction of General Banking and Exchange Business.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
December 19th, 1862. Agent.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

{CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.
{*Head Office*—16, *Cornhill, London.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
AMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.
LONDON.....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.), 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL.....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.) "The Alloway."

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts on London or Liverpool at the following rates of Exchange:

At 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
" 3 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
" 2 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
" 1 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
On demand	1s.	11¾d.	do.
On Scotland } On Ireland }	1s.	11¾d.	do.
Circular Notes	1s.	11¾d.	

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSIONS.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, (Limited), or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and Enfacement for payment of Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales, (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN CARDNO,
Bombay, 23rd January 1863. Manager.

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
Feb. 5	Daniel Rankin	Miller	London.
	Ally	Robinson	Calcutta.
	Godavery	Peraud	Kurrachee.
	Le Japan (s)	Laportire	Aden and Suez.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Ship *Daniel Rankin*, for London.—Captain and Mrs. Willoughby, 3 children and a servant; Mrs. Spencer, child and a servant; and Dr. McDougal.

Per R. M. Steamer *Le Japan*, to Aden and Suez.—The French Consul and family.

Per Ship *Ally*, to Calcutta.—Captain R. Dibbs and 9 natives.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer *Kurrachee*, for Kurrachee.
Ship *Resolute*, for Liverpool.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, 5TH FEBRUARY 1863.

For Liverpool.

Fanny Forsyth.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Tulla Morar; 25 bales Cotton, 87¼ cwt., Kessowjee Husraz.

Harmonides.—38 bales Wool, 114 cwt., 2 bales Cotton, 7 cwt., J. Kessowjee; 535 bundles Linseed, 267½ cwt., Hirjee Jeatsy; 69 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Aspali Mooljee; 150 bales Cotton, 225 cwt., Khandapa Goolway; 90 bales Cotton, 315 cwt., Framjee Sands and Co.

Rosalie.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Narronjee Mowjee; 105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., P. and D. Framjee Camas and Co.; 19 bales Cotton, 67¼ cwt., Bhicoo Seedas and Hurrjee Bhanjee.

Palinurus.—30 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Hurry Ranjee; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., John Baretto and Co.; 36 bales Wool, 108 cwt., Girdhur Pursotum; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Gungabhoy Munsookhoy; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Rustomjee Eduljee; 8 bales Cotton, 27¼ cwt., Volkart Brothers.

Malakoff.—193 bundles Country Gails, 96½ cwt., Dharsy Bhimjee; 70 bales Cotton, 245 cwt., Hirjee Khimjee.

Unicas.—100 bales Cotton, 1,225 cwt., Hurjee Pudomay and Co.; 500 bundles Country Gails, 250 cwt., Narrondass Pragjee; 400 bags Surseeseed, 600 cwt., Goculdass Tezpall; 50 bales Cotton 175 cwt., Gangjee Nurpat.

Queen of England.—110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Govind Hurry.

Delhi.—75 bales Wool, 225 cwt., Goculdass Lilladhur; 60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Muthoordass Ragowjee.

Hoogly.—15 bales Wool, 45 cwt., Girdhur Roopchund; 222 bags Country Gails, 111 cwt., Ludha Madhowjee.

Fort William.—125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Rustomjee Nowrojee; 125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy; 63 bales Cotton, 220½ cwt., Murry and Co.

Margaret Kerr.—30 bales Wool 90 cwt., Heptoola Tyebjee; 10 bales Wool, 30 cwt., Ralli Brothers.

Queen of the Seas.—600 bags Linseed, 900 cwt., Vulubdass Lilladhur and Co.

Resolute.—500 bags Linseed, 875 cwt., S. Barstall and Co.; 300 bales Cotton, 1 050 cwt., Munchershaw Cursetjee; 400 bales Cotton, 1,400 cwt., Ranjee Dongarsy; 450 bales Cotton, 1,575 cwt., Bhugwandass Anundjee; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Dhuramsy Virjee.

Natolia.—125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Souza Pinto and Co.

Protector.—225 bales Cotton, 787 cwt., Nugindass Pemchund.

Shakespear.—40 bales Wool, 120 cwt.; 25 bales Cotton, 87½ cwt., Nurpat Mooljee.

Morning Star.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Hurgovund Pranjeevun.

Trenton.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Lelljee Daveedass; 450 bales Cotton, 1,575 cwt., Dhuramsy Virjee.

Grey Hound.—29 packages Gingelly Oil, 124 cwt.; 22 packages Cocoanut Oil, 94 cwt., Ludha Madhowjee.

For Havre.

Eloisa.—210 bales Cotton, 735 cwt., Muthoordass Vasunjee; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Courjee Premjee.

For Queen's Town.

Early Dawn.—125 bales Cotton, 437 cwt., W. Nicol and Co.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Malta*—32 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, David Sassoon and Co.

STATIONS OF H.M.'s INDIAN NAVY.

1450	Ajdaha, 20 (flaz-ship), Frushard	... Bombay.
*294	Assyria, (paddle)	... Bombay
*946	Auckland, (paddle)	... Bombay.
	Augusta, 6 (schooner)	... Bombay.
664	Berenice, 2 (paddle), Scarie	... Bombay.
*420	Clive, 14 (sloop),	... Advanced for sale.
303	Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Sedley	... Bombay.
204	Comet, 2 (p gun-boat), Seth	... River Euphrates.
182	Constance, 3 (schooner), Trollope	... Aden.
1020	Coromandel, 6 (screw), Carew	... Bombay.
205	Cursetjee, (flat)	... River Indus.
1022	Dalhousie, (screw), Pengelley	... Aden.
387	Elphinstone, 12 (sloop,) De Belen	... Bombay.
217	Emerald, (flat),	... River Indus.
225	Euphrates, (survey ship), Whish	... Surveying Bombay Harbour.
495	Falkland, 12 (corvette), Drought	... Bombay.
*1450	Feroze, 13 (paddle), Scarie	... Aden.
90	Georgiana, 2 (tender)	... Persian Gulf.
1107	Goolsnar, (paddle yacht), Nacoda	... Bombay.
300	Hugh Lindsay, (gun-boat), Wood	... Karrachee.
200	Lady Falkland, (paddle)	... River.
157	Mahi, 3 (schooner), Gardiner	... Aden.
167	Marie, (schooner)	... Bombay.
49	Nerbudda, (schooner)	... Karrachee.
*204	Nimrod, 2 (paddle)	... Bombay.
335	Planet, 1 (paddle), Fletcher	... River Indus.
140	Pleiad, (screw), Searie	... Bombay.
1246	Prince Arthur (screw), Brazier	... Bengal Public Works' Department.
835	Satellite, 1 (paddle), Harrison	... River Indus,
960	Semiramis, 8 (paddle), Worsley	... Aden.
	Severn (s), Montrisor.	
610	Sir H. Lawrence, 2 (paddle) Jones.	River Indus.
49	Snake, 1 (paddle), Rogers	... Bombay Harbour.
258	Tigris, 5 (brigantine)	... Bombay.
*705	Victoria, 4 (paddle)	... Bombay.
1003	Zenobia, 19 (paddle) Adams	... Bombay.

* Out of Commission.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

679	Caroline Agnes, W. Cromwell—W. Nicol & Co.	
1192	Cospatrick, Elmslie—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 2)
1112	Her Majesty, Seymour—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 2)
927	Salamanca, Livesay—Leslie & Co.	
1064	Walmer Castle, Crumby—Wallace & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 26.)

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1390	Bosphorus, Murphy—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 30)
1122	Brune le, Orkney—Remfry, Sewell & Co.	
816	City of Delhi, Muir—Grey & Co.	
1239	Cimber, Coppernoldt—Martin, Young & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 19)
577	Delhi, J. Howard—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 13)
1342	Fanny Forsyth, Sitten—E. Bates and Co.	(c. l. Dec 19)
624	Fort William, Castle—Canjee Leladhur.	(c. l. Jan. 22)
1410	Greyhound, Jackson—Leckie & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 3)
1546	Harmonides, R. Moran—Dady and Sorabjee.	(c. l. Dec. 23)
324	Hyacinth, Macfarline—E. Latham & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 16)
1104	Maiskoff, A. Harris—John, Clover & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 6)
650	Margaret Kerr—Finlay, Clerk & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 23)
951	Mornington, Guthere—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 30)
659	Morning Star, Tewson—Canjee Leladhur.	(c. l. Jan. 21)
650	Moreno, Whiting—Wallace & Co.	
1075	Natolia, C. Butler—Ewart, Latham & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 12)
1082	Palinurus, P. Tegan—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 2)
1272	Protector, Gladstone, D. Morrunjee & Co.	(c. l. Dec. 26)
876	Queen of England—Ewart, Latham & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 8)
1337	Queen of the Seas—W & A. Graham & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 4)
810	Rosalie Williams—Leys Brothers & Co.	(c. l. Dec. 30)
1072	Resolute, Wallace—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 5)
620	Shakespear, Anderson—S. Tyebjee & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 21)
1194	Tasmanian, A tridge—N. Macdonald & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 21)
983	Trenton, Walker—Campbell & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 2.)
1320	Uncas, Bosg—Dirom, Hunter & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 6)

FOR ST. HELENA.

761	Sailor Prince, Wise—Stearns Hobart & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 17)
1197	Witch of the Wave, Bramhall—D. P. Bramhall & Co.	

FOR ADEN.

300	Judul Bary, Nacoda—Haji Esmail Sidick.	(c. l. Jan. 8)
1102	La Fayette, Nacoda—Haji Mahomed Sidick.	(c. l. Jan. 16)
575	Sir E. Perry, Narea—Govindjee Virjee.	(c. l. Jan. 31)

FOR CHANNEL.

519	Early Dawn, Norrie—Couland & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 17)
255	D'Artagnan, G. T. Dizac—R. Frith & Co.	
826	Eloisa, E. Philpot—D. H. Cama & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 27)
647	Zeomindar, Jones—Forbes & Co.	

FOR CHINA, &c.

1300	Malta, G. S. King.	(c. l. Feb. 4)

FOR SINGAPORE AND SIAM.

327	Prince of Wales, Nacoda—H. J. Abadie.	(c. l. May 12)

FOR SIAM.

891	Prince of Wales, J. Winckler—P. Hurrichund Sons & Co.	

FOR CALCUTTA.

607	Futtay Allum, Shierig—H. Jacob & H. Joosub.	
636	Euphemus, Shepherd—Hajee Esmal Adom.	(c. l. Jan. 31)
1107	Iskundershaw, Captain.	

FOR MAURITIUS.

400	Abet Rohamen, Delange, Abdool Autifs.	
281	Welcome, Holland—G. Marshall.	(c. l. Jan. 24)

FOR MADRAS COAST.

745	Faiz Allum, Stafford—H. M. Sedick.	
806	Shenshah, F. M. Gillham—Haji Mahomed Sidick.	

FOR MADRAS.

220	Amelia, W. Barton—J. Jorder Eagne.	

FOR MALABAR COAST.

305	Bone Marie, Graveran—Nowrojee Ardeeshir Dawar.	

FOR KURRACHEE.

394	Kurrachee (s), Hayter—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 5)
403	Washington, A. Mahon—J. Tyebjee & Co.	

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

477	Margaret Jane, Bousted—D. Sassoon & Co.	

FOR HUDDODA.

310	Futtay Sultan—Hajee Ebram J. & Brother.	(c.l. Jan. 30)
345	Inspector, Nacoda—H. J. Haji Joosub.	(c. l. Jan. 23)

NOT FIXED.

307	Artaxerxes, Nacoda—Cheeam Nathja.	
277	Bombay (s), J. Woolley—Callandass Nusserwanjee.	
559	Bombay Castle (s), Wadge.—C. M. S. N. Co.	
1499	Boston Light, A. Crowell—Carsondass Madhavdass.	
630	Boyne, Kemp—Hajee Fazel Marcally.	
559	Bussora Merchant, Richards.—H. Moosa Joosub.	
534	Bushire Merchant, G. H. Jones—H. A. S. H. Cadoo.	
450	Coringa (s), Blacknore—W. Nicol & Co.	
630	Dutch Merchant, Ashley.	
1019	Earl of Clare, Wilson—R. J. J. and Co.	
835	Edwin Fox, Maclean—W. Nicol & Co.	
436	Fazel Rahamoo, Nicoline—Shaik Md. A. Latiff.	
477	Good Success, MacGregor—R. J. J. and Co.	
512	Giscours, Lain—Stearns Hobart & Co.	
733	Hannoody, Nacoda—Sitaik Mahomed Abdool Latiff.	
1194	Herald, E. McGrath—Coupland & Co.	
1156	Horsee, Peyne—Ewart Latham & Co.	
620	Hydree, Chrichton—Abdool Cadoo.	
574	Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, H. Parker—Sduljee Framjee & Co.	
999	John Bright (s), Bethun—C. M. S. N. Co.	
369	Juddal Maamoo, Nacoda—Adamally Sooltanally.	
30	Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee.	
624	Maria Grey, Jones—Aga Mohmed Tuckey.	
669	Nassrey, S. A. Bax—Possebhoy Merwanjee.	
109	Nassarool Hamed, Nacoda—M. Husein.	
705	Phatel Barry, Nacoda—H. Esmail H. Hubib.	
498	Shaw Allum, C. Ricker—H. S. Jaffer.	
411	Scindian (s) T. Morrison—R. S. N. Co.	
543	Surge, Nacoda—Abdoolla Hajee Alarnckia.	
1725	Tudor, Wheriand—Killick Nixon & Co.	
1511	Wasp, Storey—Coupland & Co.	
444	Waverly, Nacoda—Hajee Mohomed Sedick.	
1004	Zambis, Miller—W. Nicol & Co.	

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

GALLE, *4th Feb.*, 5-30 P.M.

Steamer *Enoch* sailed for China.

GALLE, *4th Feb.*, 10-45 P.M.

Steamer *Simla* sailed for Calcutta.

GALLE, *4th Feb*, 10-10 P.M.

Steamer *Garonne* from Suez anchored.

MADRAS.

MADRAS, *5th Feb.*, 1863.

Securities, Five and a half per cent. thirteen premium.

Fives, five and three quarter premium.

Fours, five and a quarter discount.

Document Bills, two shillings and one-eighth penny.

Freight, dead weight thirty shillings.

Cotton eighty shillings.

Interest on loans five per cent.

Money market easy. Forty inches Grey Shirtings seven pounds, seven-four to rupees seven-eight.

Number forty Mule Twist good seconds per bundle rupees six-two to six-four.

THE 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, marched into Agra yesterday morning. This regiment is to form part of the Viceroy's escort.—*Delhi Gazette, Jan.* 31.

SIR CHARLES WOOD has decided that the enforced retirement of Civilians after thirty-five years' service, does not apply to Judges of the High Court of Judicature, who are to remain on the bench for the period specified in the Rules laid down in the *Gazette* of the 16th July last, namely, seven years actual service in that office. According to this ruling, Mr. H. T. Raikes, one of the Judges appointed in July 1862, who has already actually resided in the country for thirty-five years, might continue, if he saw fit, to serve on the Bench till 1869, but we understand he has announced his intention of taking the pension of his rank on the expiration of his present six months' sick leave.—*Lahore Chronicle, Jan.* 28.

We are informed, and on the very best authority, that in our remarks of yesterday upon the Commissariat Commission, we much under-estimated the cost of its assembling and labours to the public, which it appears, was not, as we stated, *Rs.* 60,000, but was something over Rs. 1,00,000. So much the worse. A lakh of rupees is a serious sum to throw away now-a-days in the pursuit of phantoms and shadows. We shall be obliged to any one who will furnish us with an estimate of the cost of the Cholera Commission.—*Englishman, Jan.* 28.

LOCAL.

DR. REYNOLDS, long and favourably known to the public of Bombay, as Port Surgeon, having retired from the public service, has returned, we observe, and is about to devote himself to private practice, in which from his reputation and ability he will no doubt have great success.

THE Annual Meeting of the Bombay Tract and Book Society will be held in the Town-Hall this afternoon at 5 P.M. The public are invited to attend.

MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY.—The ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Society will be held in the Library of the Grant Medical College, on Saturday next, the 7th of February, at 4 o'clock P.M., when the following will be brought forward :—

1. The Relation of Dysentery to Abscess of the Liver, as shewn by the records of the European General Hospital. By Assistant Surgeon Moore.

2. The Report of the Committee appointed to inquire into the effect, upon the lower animals, of Calomel and Ammoniacal Salts simultaneously administered.

3. Remarks on the Eruption of Leprosy. By the Secretary.

Presented by the Principal Inspector General of the Medical Department.—Pathological Cases and Specimens.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.—The performance of *Lucretia Borgia* and *Locked in with a Lady* was repeated last evening, at this Theatre, with very great success, and if possible, with greater effect than on Tuesday evening. The characters of *Lucretia* and *Gennaro* were, as before, most ably rendered by Miss Grattan and Mr. A. Harrison, who, by the bye, is quite a professional, rather than an amateur, so perfect is his action and delivery. At the conclusion of the first piece, Miss Grattan and Mr. Harrison were called before the curtain and greeted with deafening and well-merited applause. The after-piece is very lively and afforded a great deal of amusement. We understand *Lucretia Borgia* is to be performed again, on Tuesday next, under the patronage of a distinguished Parsee gentleman, when we hope they will have a bumper.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—A row of a somewhat serious nature occurred at Middle Colaba on the evening of Wednesday night last. It appears that some time since a Parsee commenced an action in the Small Cause Court, to eject certain poor people who were living on ground which he alleged was his property. In consequence of failing in this suit, the landlord had endeavoured by other means to eject these people, and the result was at last that a most serious disturbance took place last evening. We hear that about two hundred people were in the affair and the landlord is seriously injured.

The aggression, we understand, was on the side of the Parsee. The case was yesterday morning brought before Mr. Leeke.

It is reported that Mrs. Colonel Hough who sympathises with the tenants has provided counsel to defend the prisoners.

THE health of the town during the last week, has undergone a slight improvement, the number of casualties being 275 against 300 of the previous one. The deaths from fever are slightly on the decrease, being 142 against 168 of the preceding week; while cholera and small-pox have almost disappeared. The following is a classified table of the casualties :—

EUROPEANS.		PARSEES.	
Fever	2	Fever	7
Cholera	0	Cholera	0
Other diseases	3	Other diseases	11
INDO-EUROPEANS.		JEWS.	
Cholera	0	Fever	2
Fever	0	Other diseases	0
Other diseases	0	NATIVE-CHRISTIANS.	
HINDOOS.		Fever	3
Fever	90	Cholera	0
Cholera	12	Other diseases	8
Other diseases	52	NEGRO-AFRICANS.	
MUSSULMANS.		Fever	0
Fever	38	Other diseases	3
Cholera	3	UNKNOWN RACE.	
Other diseases	41	Other diseases	0

SUMMARY OF CHIEF DISEASES.

	Last Week.	Aver. of past 10 years.
Small-pox	7	13
Cholera	15	39
Measles	2	6
Fever	142	141
Nervous system	13	13
Respiratory system	14	27
Vascular system	0	0
Alimentary system	40	40
Cachexy	26	16
Accidents	4	3
Other diseases	0	0
Total	275	306

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to the Court for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying, respectively, for the benefit of the Act made and passed in the eleventh year of Victoria, Chapter XXI. :—

Mahomed Hoossein bin Dadoo Mees Culliankur, unemployed ; date of petition filed, 23rd January 1863.

Huckimjee Ameerjee and Esmaljee Huckimjee, iron sellers ; Pandoorang Bapoojee, a clerk in the Chief Engineer's Office ; date of petitions filed, 24th January 1863.

Luckmeebee woman, a courtezan ; Noor Khan vullud Surdar Khan, a fireman ; Shaik Mahomed bin Shaik Vujeer, a khullasee ; Goolam Russool Hajee Mahomed, a tailor ; Abdool Rahimon Emamkhan, a hack buggy keeper ; Soodkia vullud Abdool Rahimon, and Bapoo vullud Currim, sawyers ; Tatia Suttoojee, Sambhoo Muccajee, Esoo Rannoo, and Thuckoo woman, unemployed ; Nanjee Goverdhun, an ironsmith ; date of petitions filed, 2nd February 1863.

Orders in the matters of the abovenamed Insolvents' petitions, that the real and personal Estate and Effects of the said Insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honorable Court, under Clause VII. of the said Act, have been duly made.

Days appointed for hearing the petitions of the undermentioned Insolvents.

Luckmeebee woman, Huckimjee Ameerjee and Esmaljee Huckimjee, Soodkia vullud Abdool Rahimon, and Bapoo Vullud Currim, Noorkhan Vullud Surdarkhan, and Shaik Mahomed bin Shaik Vujeer, Goolam Russool Hajee Mahomed, and Abdool Rahimon Emamkhan, Pandoorang Bapoojee, Sewram Khundoojee, and Ruckhmabee woman, Cassumbhoy vullud Chand, and Mahomed Hoossein bin Dadoo Meeya Culliankur,—1st Monday in March next, at 11 o'clock.

The abovenamed Insolvents have filed schedules of their debts, estates, and effects in my office. Opposing creditors must file their claims, verified by affidavit, and pay the usual fees, at my office, at least three days before the hearing.

Dividends payable in the undermentioned Insolvents' Estates.

Re William Natchell,—3rd Monday in February instant, of 40 per cent.

Re Fohn King,—3rd Monday in February instant, of 18 per cent.

Re Abbool Currim (*alias* Abun Hajee) and Gunny Hajee,—3rd Monday in February instant, of 6¼ per cent.

J. W. ORR,
Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 3rd day of February 1863.

THE HONORABLE RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY AT DAMAUN.

IN his tour in Guzerat the Honourable Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy is making himself famous by his contributions of large sums of money towards charitable purposes, and affording relief to the poor and needy by gifts of money, clothes, grains, &c. &c. In the chief towns of Guzerat, he and his worthy associate, Mr. Cursetjee Purdoonjee Paruck, have been received with marks of respect due to their rank and station in social life. It was particularly at Damaun that the greatest marks of respect were paid to the Honorable gentleman. We publish below an Address that was presented to him by the Governor of Damaun and other gentlemen of that place.

ADDRESS.

To the Hon'ble Mr. RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY

HONORABLE SIR,—We are here assembled to-day to give a public and solemn testimony of our admiration of you, Honorable Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy. Nineteen years have elapsed since the generous Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., visited our city and was accommodated by the well known merchant, the late Cowasjee Byramjee, father of our estimable friend Mr. Manockjee Cowasjee. If not prior, at least since that time the family of our honored guest is well known to almost all the inhabitants of Damaun, because if some benefitted by the charity and beneficence of the late noble Baronet, and others by his piety, one and all held him in high esteem and affection on account of his goodness, courteous manners, and sterling worth.

You are, Honorable Sir, without doubt, the picture of your father ; indeed you possess to the fullest extent the same virtues, qualities, and examples which many amongst us may have noticed in your father.

In truth one cannot help admiring the heroism of the Honorable Rustomjee Jamsetjee ; your most important duty seems to be that of philanthropy, and you greatest pleasure is to relieve those in want.

The charity of Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy has been extended to all the castes and sects without any exception ; they have crossed rivers and seas and have reached the extremities of the world, wherever there appeared any need of it. The public journals, English and native, have recorded in their columns innumerable instances of these facts.

Bombay can boast of extensive works of beneficence established and endowed by the house of our illustrious guest, which call forth the blessings of the poor. Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee continues, and it is confidently hoped, will continue to bestow his charities on suffering humanity.

Compassionate in the extreme and charitable in the highest degree, Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee not only assists the needy, but he makes sacrifices for the good of humanity ; and his acts are accompanied with words, courteous and friendly, or those of consolation and solace.

The late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Baronet, has bequeathed to posterity such invaluable treasure, in the shape of solid monuments of his beneficence, that it will encourage the future generations to emulate in examples like this. These are, gentleman, in a few words the gifts and virtues of our kind hearted guest, Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee here present, who may well be proclaimed the benefactor of all countries, and a friend and brother to all mankind.

It is, therefore, in consideration of these distinguished qualities of our guest, that we beg to offer you this trifling proof of our affection and friendship which is now being given at this hall.

Now, Honorable Sir, we do cordially thank you for the honor we have received at your hands and your friends at this meeting, and hope that you will accept this address as a small token of our sincere affection for your noble family.

Before concluding, honored gentleman, we have to express to you a wish and to request your acceding to it. Long before your arrival here, a meeting of some lovers of progress and of education was held. It was then resolved to erect under the title of "a Illustraçao" a building to be appropriated to literary meetings, lectures, and to gymnastic exercises. A subscription for carrying out this work of public utility has been raised ; wishing to perpetuate the event of your visit to this city, we beg of you to permit the building, which is to be constructed for this purpose, to bear the following inscription :—

" A Illustraçao.

" To the memory of the most illustrious and Honorable Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy 1862."

AVELENO JOSE H. DACUNHA, President.
MANOKJEE COWASJEE, and many others."

REPLY.

To His Excellency the Governor of Damaun and the gentlemen composing the deputation.

I thank you, gentlemen, most sincerely for the unexpected honor you have done me, in presenting me with an address of congratulation on my arrival here. I appreciate highly and value the meed of praise, you bestow on my late lamented father for his numerous charitable deeds ; but I assure you I do not deserve the flattering terms, in which you associate my name with my late venerable Sire.

I am pleased with the sentiments of friendship expressed in this address, and this pleasure has been enhanced tenfold accompanied as it is with an intimation from you that you have raised a subscription to erect a Public Hall and to call it after my name in Damaun. If I may be allowed to do so I make a request which I know you will not refuse me and it is that you permit me instead to build a Hall, at my expense for the same benevolent object for which you intended to build a Public Hall after my name, and to allow this Hall to be called after His Most Imperial Majesty the present king of Portugal and its dependencies, Don Luis I. I entrust the design and building of this Hall to His Excellency the Governor of Damaun and the members of the commission who are entrusted with the getting up of this address, and I trust that they will spare no pains to carry out my wishes and to complete the building and formally open it for the use of the public of Damaun on the 31st of October 1863, being the birthday of His Most Imperial Majesty the king of Portugal and its Dependencies.

I need not say how glad and anxious I shall be to hear from you of its having been formally opened.

On completion of this building I make over to the charge of the Government of Damaun and the members of the Commission named above, I instruct my friend Senhor Manockjee Cowasjee to pay on my behalf for the expenses attending the erection of this building.

Again thanking you, gentlemen, for all your attentions to me,—I remain, gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

"Paun Sooparee" and rose water were then distributed. The Honorable Rustomjee Jamsetjee and suite were guests of Manockjee Cowasjee for some days at Damaun.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—*5TH FEB*, 1863.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

OBTAINING GOODS UNDER FALSE PRETENCES.—Shurruff Ali Caderbhoy and Goolom Hoossein Hibtoola, were again placed at the bar, when additional evidence to the following effect was adduced.

Tyab Ali stated that he was the servant of a merchant, and at the request of the first prisoner he went with him to his warehouse, which was some yards from their own shop and there purchased forty-two bars of iron. He bought these openly on his master's account in the usual way of business. The next day the prisoner presented a bill for the iron amounting to Rs. 155-12-8 which witness paid. An entry was made in his book at the time of the transaction. The police came afterwards with prosecutor and took away the iron, with the exception of one bar which had been sold. Witness knew the prisoner ; he was an agent for sending iron up country.

Examined by Mr. Oliver.—I pointed out the second prisoner as the one who signed my book. I said so in my examination. The second prisoner was with the first when I purchased the iron. Both were in the shop when I purchased the iron. The first prisoner came to my shop, the second was standing near the warehouse of the first prisoner. The first prisoner sold the iron, the second said nothing ; they were both together when the money was paid, which was received by the second prisoner.

Police Havildar Basker Ramchunder's evidence was to the effect, that the prosecutor and Mooljee Damjee, his foreman, pointed out the prisoners to him, he also identified the iron in the Court yard of the Police office as the same sold to the last witness.

The first prisoner having been duly cautioned stated that he alone was the party who bought and sold the iron and that the second prisoner knew nothing about it.

His Worship said that he was not satisfied that there was sufficient evidence against the second prisoner, who was therefore discharged upon entering into his own recognizances, to the amount of three hundred rupees, to appear to answer the charge, if required. The first prisoner was fully committed for trial at the ensuing criminal sessions, and admitted to bail.

(BEFORE H. E. LEEKE, ESQ.)

STEALING RAILWAY PROPERTY.—Hurry Ramjee, a Hindoo, aged twenty-eight, was brought up charged with stealing a quantity of leaves, the property of the G. I. P. Railway Company, on Wednesday last.

George Thomas, a section foreman of the Railway deposed to the leaves being the property of the company and were worth one anna and six pieces.

Police Sepoy No. 1572, stated that he saw the prisoner pull the leaves and put them in his pocket.

The prisoner was committed for twenty-one days to the House of Correction, with hard labor.

THE AFFRAY AT COLABA.—Balloo Ramjee, Gopal Isram, Meyjoon Sorrya, Luximon Soorabajee and Christna Gunoo, were brought up charged with assaulting Rustomjee Cursetjee on the 4th February.

The prosecutor not being present in consequence of the injuries he had sustained, the prisoners were remanded.

ANOTHER BATCH.—Balloo Ramjee and four other natives, were also remanded to prison, for having assaulted Rustomjee Cursetjee in the same affray on Wednesday last, the 4th February. The prosecutor had been conveyed to Hospital and the case awaits the medical report.

MAZAGON POLICE OFFICE.—*5TH FEB.* 1863.

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.)

STEALING A WATCH.—Bendoo Babajee, a Hindoo, was charged with stealing one silver watch of the value of twenty rupees, the property of Govind Rukmajee on Wednesday last.

Mr. Nusserwanjee for the defence.

From the evidence of Govind Rukmajee who keeps a toddy spirit shop in Bhendy bazaar, it appeared that about six weeks ago a tenant of his named Gooloo had given him the stolen property in order to cancel a debt for rupees twenty-eight. He had the watch in his shop. On Wednesday last at about ten o'clock the prisoner came to his shop to invite him to a caste assembly. The prisoner sat down in the prosecutor's shop. The prosecutor left him in charge of his shop, and went out for some business. A customer was also at the time in the shop. The witness returned to the shop in quarter of an hour. The prisoner was then smoking an hooka. He found also the customer on his return. Prisoner gave him (prosecutor) hooka to smoke, and he gave the same to the customer. The prisoner then left the shop leaving the customer and the prosecutor there. After the prisoner left the shop the prosecutor missed his watch, and asked the customer what had become of it. The customer said that he knew nothing of it. Upon this the witness suspected the prisoner. The witness afterwards went to the prisoner's house but did not enter his house. The prosecutor went in search of a sepoy, and found one near Null bazaar. The sepoy took him to the Constable. He (prosecutor) then took policeman to the caste assembly, the same assembly to which the prisoner had come to his shop to invite him. The prosecutor pointed out the prisoner, and the sepoy arrested him. The witness told the prisoner the charge on which he was arrested. Prisoner denied all knowledge of the watch, and offered to allow his person and house to be searched. The peon searched the person of the prisoner on the road, but found nothing. The prosecutor then went with peon to the prisoner's house, and on search being made there, the peon found the stolen property in a bundle. For further enquiries the case has been adjourned.

BOMBAY GAS COMPANY BILL.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

"The Bombay Gas Company Limited" has been formed and completely registered in London under the Joint Stock Company's Act 1856 with Limited liability, and has obtained a Certificate of Incorporation under the name of "The Bombay Gas Company, Limited."

The objects for which the Company is established are as stated in the Memorandum of Association.

1st.—To purchase or accept Leases of plots of land in the Presidency of Bombay and elsewhere, in British India, and such buildings, warehouses, houses, offices, gas-works, plant, machinery, mains, pipes, stores, utensils and things used and employed therein, as may be then erected, and where necessary to erect the same.

2nd.—To purchase such concessions as may be granted by the Government of any or either of the British possessions in India to other persons, and the buildings, works, and premises erected on the land included in such concessions.

3rd.—The manufacture and supply of Gas in the Presidency of Bombay or elsewhere, in any of the British possessions in India.

4th.—The carrying on the business of Gas Manufacturers and Gas Fitters, in Bombay or elsewhere in India.

5th.—And as auxiliary thereto the purchasing, chartering, or freighting vessels, for supplying the works of the Company with coal and other materials necessary or expedient for carrying on their operations, or conveying the coke produced at the said works for sale to any place or places.

6th.—The doing of all such other things as are incidental to or conducive to the attainment of any of the above objects, or the carrying on the business of Gas Manufacturers and Gas Fitters.

The Capital of the Company is £250,000 in 50,000 shares of £5 each. The first issue 20,000 shares.

The Company has contracted for the purchase of land as a site for their works at Chinchpoogly in the suburbs of Bombay, has sent its Engineer to Bombay, and is now engaged in the preparation of apparatus and materials for the supply of Gas for lighting the Town and suburbs of Bombay.

The present Bill intituled a "Bill to confer certain powers on the Bombay Gas Company, Limited" is introduced to give certain powers and facilities to the Company to enable it to carry out its undertaking of lighting with Gas the Town and suburbs of Bombay, power being reserved to extend such powers and facilities to the operations of the Company in other Towns and places within or subject to the Presidency of Bombay.

The Bill contains 28 Clauses.

The First Clause gives the Company power to break up streets and bridges, to open and break up sewers, &c., to lay down pipes, &c., and to repair, alter and remove the same, to make sewers for carrying off waste liquids, to erect pillars, &c., making compensation for any damage done.

The Second Clause provides that the Company is not to enter on private land without consent except to lay a new pipe in the place of an existing pipe, and to repair or alter pipes.

The Third Clause provides for the service of notice by the Company before breaking up streets or opening drains.

The Fourth Clause enacts that streets and drains are not to be broken up except under superintendence of persons having control of the same, and provides that if the persons having such control fail to superintend, the Company may proceed with the work.

The Fifth Clause provides that streets, &c., broken up are to be re-instated without delay.

The Sixth Clause imposes a penalty on the Company for delay in re-instating streets, &c.

The Seventh Clause provides that in case of delay or omission the persons having the control of the streets, &c., may re-instate and recover the expenses from the Company in manner therein mentioned.

The Eighth Clause empowers the Company's officer to enter buildings to inspect meters, &c. and to ascertain the quantity of Gas supplied.

The Ninth Clause provides for the recovery by the Company of rents due for Gas.

The Tenth Clause empowers the Company to take away pipes in all cases in which the Company are authorised to cut off the supply of Gas.

The Eleventh Clause provides that meters are not liable to distraint for rent, &c.

The Twelfth Clause imposes penalties for the fraudulent use of Gas.

The Thirteenth Clause imposes penalties for wilfully damaging pipes, extinguishing public lamps, &c.

The Fourteenth Clause provides that every person accidentally damaging pipes, &c. shall pay to the Company such sum not exceeding Rupees Fifty as a Magistrate shall think reasonable.

The Fifteenth Clause imposes penalties on the Company for corrupting water.

The Sixteenth Clause imposes a daily penalty on the Company during the escape of Gas after notice.

The Seventeenth Clause imposes a penalty on the Company whenever any water is fouled by Gas.

The Eighteenth Clause gives the Company power to examine Gas pipes to ascertain the cause of water being fouled.

The Nineteenth Clause provides that the expenses of such examination shall abide the result.

The Twentieth Clause provides how such expenses are to be ascertained.

The Twenty-first Clause provides that nothing in the Act shall prevent the Company being liable to indictment for nuisance, &c.

The Twenty-second Clause provides for copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company and of all regulations being kept at certain offices in Bombay.

The Twenty-third Clause provides for the service of process.

The Twenty-fourth Clause provides for the recovery of penalties, &c.

The Twenty-fifth Clause provides for the levy of penalties, &c. by distress.

The Twenty-sixth Clause enacts that no distress shall be unlawful for want of form, &c.

The Twenty-seventh Clause renders it lawful for the Governor in Council to extend the Act to other Towns or places in the Presidency of Bombay.

The Bill is almost similar to Act V. of 1857, entitled "An Act to confer certain powers on the Oriental Gas Company, Limited" which Act is copied almost Section for Section from the English Act 10 and 11 Vict. C. 15.

In the present Bill the penalties for fouling water (*vide* Clauses 15 and 17) have been respectively reduced from Rupees 500 to Rupees 50, from Rupees 200 to Rupees 100, and from Rupees 100 to Rupees 50, it being considered that the larger amounts inserted in the Oriental Gas Company's Act were excessive.

W. B. TRISTRAM.
By order of His Excellency the Governor in Council,
R. WEST,
Officiating Under-Secretary to Government.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TABLE OF FEES.

To be taken by the within mentioned Officers of the High Court for Proceedings issuing from its Original Civil Jurisdiction.

It is hereby ordered that the annexed Table of Fees, having been settled by the Judges of the High Court, and sanctioned by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council, shall be the Table of Fees to be used and observed in the High Court as to all matters to which such Fees relate, from and after the date of this Order.

By Order of the Court,
S. COMPTON, Pro honolary.

Bombay High Court, the 2nd day of February 1863.

THE PROTHONOTARY.

	Rs.	A.
Examining Plaint or Statement on presentation	4	0
Examining and Comparing every copy of document with original (if under 2 folios)	1	0
For every other folio (90 words)	0	8
Amending Plaint or other proceeding (amendment not exceeding one folio)	1	0
For every other folio	0	8
Preparing and issuing each Summons, Letter, or Process, and each Notice	1	0
Transmitting same or any Certificate with the necessary papers by Post or to any other Court	2	0
Each Warrant, Order, or Proclamation, and posting the same	4	0
Each Commission for taking evidence	4	0
Filing, Registering, and Marking each Plaint, Statement, Set-off, or Petition	2	8
Each Order, Document, Notice, or Exhibit	1	0
Each Summons to give evidence or to produce documents (when returned endorsed)	1	0
Each Claim to or other Application respecting movable or immovable property after attachment or execution issued	2	0
Each Application for discharge from arrest in execution or from custody under decree	2	0
Each Application for leave to file agreement of reference	2	0
Each Agreement or Award or Application respecting the same	2	0
Each Return to a Commission and notice thereof.	2	0
Each Application by way of appeal from or to review a judgment, decree, or order	2	0
Each Cognovit and Warrant of Attorney to confess judgment	2	0
Each Judgment thereon	1	0
Petition to sue in forma pauperis	1	0
Filing &c., Petition of Appeal, Security on Appeal, and allowance thereof to England	20	0
Recording each Application or Order for withdrawal, adjustment or dismissal of Suit	2	0
Rejection of each Statement or Exhibit	2	0
Name of Representative of party deceased	2	0
Examination of Witness in Court (not exceeding 2 folios of 90 words)	2	0
Every additional folio	1	0
Issues of Law and Fact	2	0
Note of Application for Execution	2	0
Entry and Receipt in Registry Book of Exhibit returned pendente lite	2	0
Every Appointment of Manager, Receiver or Guardian	2	0
Return to or report made on accounts by the Commissioner or Local Investigator	2	0
Drawing every Order, Certificate, or Decision (not being a final Order or Decree and under 4 folios of 90 words) per folio	4	0
Every other folio	0	8
Each final Order, Judgment, or Decree (not exceeding 4 folios)	10	0
Every other folio	0	8
Certified Copies of all Decrees, Orders, or other papers, per folio of 90 words		8

MISCELLANEOUS.

Reducing into Writing Examination of Witnesses under Mandamus, Commission or in appealable cases, per folio of 90 words	0 8
Taking Cust dy of Moneys paid into Court or deposited in lieu of Bail	2 per cent.
Taking Security for Costs on presentation of Plaint, or to fulfil a Decree or other Security	2 0
Minuting every Decree, Order, Judgment, Certificate, or Decision	2 0
Every Oath administered	1 0
Every Affidavit or Affirmation taken	1 0
Every Search in his Office	1 0
Every Certificate not exceeding one folio	1 0
Every additional folio	0 12
Calling on Cause for trial or argument	2 0
Attending in Court with Records, &c.	2 0
Attending elsewhere than in Court within the Fort	10 0
The like without the Fort	15 0
Every other attendance in Court (when specially directed) not exceeding half an hour	4 0
If more than an hour, per hour	8 0
On any Sale by Officer of Court other than the Sheriff, at such rate as the Court shall specially direct.	

COMMISSIONER FOR TAKING ACCOUNTS.

Every Summons or Warrant issued by him to Parties in a Cause, Witnesses, or other persons	1 0
Every Oath administered	1 0
Every Affidavit sworn	1 0
Every Deposition taken before him	1 0
Every Receipt for Books, Deeds, or Papers	1 0
Signing and Certifying every Exhibit proved before him	1 0
Allowing and Signing any Accounts or other matters requiring his signature	1 0
Allowing and Singing every necessary Advertisment for Creditors	3 0
Copies of all Accounts, Depositions, Examinations, Schedules, Reports, or other Writings when required to be paid for by the parties requiring the same per folio of 90 words	0 5
Attendance in matters referred to him (not excessing half an hour)	4 0
Every hour or additional hour	8 0
Attendance before him by Council, each side per hour	8 0
Attendance in Court with papers	4 0
Attendance out of Office within the Fort to administer Oaths, to take Examinations, or transact other business referred to his office	10 0
The like outside the Fort	15 0
Each Report or certificate on matters referred to him by the Court, not exceeding 10 folios of 90 words and 7 figures to each word	10 0
The like for each folio exceeding ten per folio	1 0

LOCAL INVESTIGATOR.

Every Summons or Warrant issued by him to parties in a Cause, Witnesses, or other persons	1 0
Every Oath administered	1 0
Every Affidavit sworn	1 0
Every Deposition taken before him	1 0
Every Receipt for Books, Documents, or other papers	1 0
Signing and Certifying every Exhibit proved before him	1 0
Attendance for investigation within the Fort (not exceeding one hour)	10 0
Every other hour	6 0
Attendance outside the Fort, and within three miles (not exceeding one hour)	15 0
Every other hour	10 0
If beyond three miles, in addition to fees, a reasonable allowance for expenses and carriage hire.	
Each Return or Report made by him not exceeding 10 folios of 90 words, and calculating 7 figures to each word	10 0
The like per each folio exceeding ten	1 0

COMMISSIONER OF AFFIDAVITS.

Every Oath administered	1 0
Attending in Court to administer Oath within the Fort	10 0
For same without the Fort	15 0

SEALER.

Affixing the Seal of the Court to each Decree, or Order in the nature of a Decree, each Order of Reference, each Writ of Habeas Corpus, or other extraordinary Writ or Warrant, each Certificate or other papers sent to any other Court, each Special Commission, each Probate of Will or Letters of Administration	2 0
Affixing the Seal to every other Writ, Warrant, Process, Order, Document, Proceeding or other thing requiring the Seal in every department of the Court	1 0
Affixing the Seal to all Certificates and other papers sent to England or elsewhere beyond the limits of the Presidency	10 0
Affixing the Seal to every Sentence of Divorce, to all proceedings to England on appeal and to the return of all Special Commissions for the examination of Witnesses by Mandamus from England	30 0

JUDGES' CLERKS.

Every Judge's Summons, Order, or Fiat	1 0
Every Paper Book	3 0
Every Bail Piece	1 0
Attendance in Court to produce papers	3 0
Copies of Judgments when applied for, per folio of 90 words	0 8

SHERIFF.

For Serving every Summons, every Notice to produce, or other Notice, every Notice of Injunction, or every Commitment, every Warrant to charge a Defendant in execution, or to discharge him out of custody, every Endorsement on the Bail Bond for the return of every Writ to sell goods sequestered	0 8
For Serving every other Writ or Warrant, every Attachment, every Order, and each Special Return	1
Every General Return, Search in his Office, return of Venire, and for every translation of any Process or other thing required by any order of Court	0 8
Poundage on every debt levied by execution, on every sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 2½ per cent., on every sum exceeding Rs. 1,000, 1½ per cent.	
Poundage on a Writ of Possession, 4 annas upon every Rs. 10 of the yearly value.	
For Serving every Summons or other Process or Order of Court in the Harbour of Bombay	1 8
For Executing Writs, of Execution against persons and effects, Warrants for Apprehension of Witnesses, Sequestration, and Warrants for Security to be furnished by Defendants, issued by the Court or by Mofussil Authorities for each Defendant	2 0
For Bringing up every Defendant out of Gaol	1 0
Every Bill of Sale from the Sheriff	8 0
Every Bond of Indemnity for seizing or selling property (when there are adverse claims)	10 0
For Serving every Notice under execution to seize property (if no other property is seized than that mentioned in the Notice)	2 0
For service of Second or subsequent Summons	1 0
Every Certificate from his Office signed by the Sheriff	1 0
Copies of Notice to the Sheriff of adverse claim, per folio of 90 words, or of other papers from his Office	0 3
Attendance in Court or before the Judge or officer of Court	2 0

INTERPRETERS AND TRANSLATORS.

For every translation of or from the Native languages, per folio of 90 words	1 0
For Interpreting every Plaint, Statement, affidavit, or other Document requiring to be interpreted per folio of 90 words	0 4
Attending out of Office hours by request of the parties at their private houses within the Fort.	5 0
For same outside the Fort	7 8
Swearing Priest for same within the Fort	1 0
For same without the Fort	1 8

THE TAXING OFFICER.

Each Warrant to tax cost	1 0
Taxing each Bill not exceeding 6 folios	5 0
For every other folio (90 words)	0 12
Each attendance before him on taking Bills of Cost (not exceeding half an hour)	4 0
If more than one hour, per hour	8 0
Registering every Bill of Costs, per folio	0 5
Every Special Certificate or attendance if required	10 0
Every Oath administered or Affidavit sworn before Him	1 0
Every Office Copy when required, per folio	0 5

MATTHEW R. SAUSSE.
JOSEPH ARNOULD.
HENRY HEBBERT.
A. K. FORBES.
RICHARD COUCH.
HENRY NEWTON.

17th December 1862.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Foregoing Rules have been approved and sanctioned by His Excellency the Governor in Council.

By order of His Excellency the Governor in Council,
H. L. ANDERSON,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 4th February 1863.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The following Notification is published for general information, in supersession of that published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 6th November 1862, page 1047.

It is hereby notified, as provided for by Section IX. of Act VII. of 1862, that His Excellency the Governor in Council has, in conformity with the powers vested in the local Government by Section XLII. of Act XXII. of 1855, fixed the rates at which Port Dues shall be levied in the Ports of the North Canara District at the full rates prescribed by Act VII. of 1862, that is to say :—

Port Dues shall be levied under the provisions of Act XXII. of 1855, and Act VII. of 1862, at the rate of 2 annas for every ton of burthen at the following Ports.

1. Sudasheoghur, including Beitkul.
2. Chendia.
3. Ankola.
4. Gungawally.
5. Tuddry.
6. Compta.
7. Honore.
8. Shirally.
9. Bhatkul.
10. Murdeshwar.

The limits of the aforesaid Ports are as follows, and these Ports are hereby declared subject to Act XXII. of 1855 :—

SUDASHEOGHUR.

From the mouth of the Kalla Nuddee to Karwar head, including all that portion of the Bay inside the Islands of Coormoghur, Deozhur, and the Oyster Rocks, and from north to south bank of the entrance of the Kalla Nuddee extending east and north-east as far as the river is navigable.

CHENDIA.

From north bank to south bank of entrance of Chendia river, extending eastwards as far as the said river is navigable and the anchorage in the offing.

ANKOLA.

From north bank to south bank of entrance of Ankola river, extending eastwards as far as the said river is navigable, and the anchorage in the offing.

GUNGAWALLY.

From north bank to south bank of entrance of Gungawally river, extending eastwards as far as the said river is navigable, and the anchorage in the offing.

TUDDRY.

From north bank to south bank of entrance of Tuddry river, extending eastwards as far as the said river is navigable, and the anchorage in the offing.

COMTA.

From north bank to south bank of entrance of Compta river, extending eastwards as far as the said river is navigable, and the anchorage in the offing.

HONORE.

From north bank to south bank of entrance of Honore river, extending eastwards as far as the said river is navigable, and the anchorage in the offing.

SHIRALY.

From north bank to south bank of entrance of Shiraly river, extending eastwards as far as the said river is navigable, and the anchorage in the offing.

BHATKUL.

From north bank to south bank of entrance of Bhatkul river, extending eastwards as far as the said river is navigable, and the anchorage in the offing.

MURDESHWAR.

THE ALABAMA.

(From the Daily News, Dec. 24.)

THE following extracts from the official correspondence respecting the Alabama are taken from the American papers:

MR. ADAMS TO EARL RUSSELL, JUNE 23, 1862.

I am now under the painful necessity of apprising your lordship that a new and still more powerful war steamer is nearly ready for departure from the port of Liverpool on the same errand. This vessel has been built and launched from the dockyard of persons, one of whom is now sitting as a member of the House of Commons, and is fitting out for the especial and manifest object of carrying on hostilities by sea. It is about to be commanded by one of the insurgent agents, the same who sailed in the Oreto. The parties engaged in the enterprise are persons well known at Liverpool to be agents and officers of the insurgents in the United States, the nature and extent of whose labours are well explained in the copy of an intercepted letter of one of them, which I received from my government some days ago, and which I had the honour to place in your lordship's hand on Thursday last.

I now ask permission to transmit, for your consideration, a letter addressed to me by the Consul of the United States at Liverpool, in confirmation of the statements here submitted, and to solicit such action as may tend either to stop the projected expedition, or to establish the fact that its purpose is not inimical to the people of the United States.

MR. COLLIER'S OPINION.

The accompanying copy of a statement submitted by the American Consul in Liverpool to Her Majesty's Collector of Customs there, will furnish all the information which has at present been obtained relative to the fitting out of a vessel intended to be used as a privateer for the purposes of the Confederate States of America. It is believed that the vessel is now very nearly ready.

The American government are desirous of taking immediate steps, under the Foreign Enlistment Act, 59 Geo. III., cap. 69, to seize the ship and get her condemned.

Mr. Collier, Queen's Counsel, is requested to advise as to the proper course of proceeding under the circumstances.

Western Circuit, Winchester, July 16, 1862.

I think the evidence almost conclusive that the vessel in question is being fitted out by the Messrs. Laird as a privateer for the use of the Confederate government, in contravention of the provisions of the Foreign Enlistment Act, 59 Geo. III., cap. 69. As the matter is represented to me to be urgent, I advise that the principal officer of the customs at Liverpool be immediately applied to, under 59 Geo. III., cap. 69–7, to exercise the powers conferred upon him by that section to seize the vessel, with a view to her condemnation, an indemnity being given to him if he requires it. It would be proper at the same time to lay a statement of the fact before the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, coupled with a request that her Majesty's government would direct the vessel to be seized, or ratify her seizure if it has been made. If the matter were not urgent I should advise no other steps being taken until it was known whether or not the government thought fit to interfere; but inasmuch as the government might not unreasonably take some little time to determine what course to pursue, during which time the vessel might escape, I advise the more prompt remedy.

R. P. COLLIER.

FURTHER OPINION OF MR. COLLIER.

Temple, July 23, 1862.

I have perused the above affidavits, and I am of opinion that the collector of customs would be justified in detaining the vessel. Indeed, I should think it his duty to detain her, and that if, after the application which has been made to him, supported by the evidence which has been laid before me, he allows the vessel to leave Liverpool he will incur a heavy responsibility—a responsibility of which the Board of Customs, under whose direction he appears to be acting, must take their share. It appears difficult to conceive a stronger case of infringement of the Foreign Enlistment Act, which, if not enforced on this occasion, is little better than a dead letter. It well deserves consideration whether, if the vessel be allowed to escape, the Federal government would not have serious grounds of remonstrance.

R. P. COLLIER.

MR. SQUAREY TO BOARD OF CUSTOMS.

London, July 23, 1862.

Referring to an application which I made on behalf of the United States government, by the instructions of their consul at Liverpool, to the collector of customs at Liverpool, on Monday last, for detention, under the provisions of the act 59 Geo. III., cap. 69, of a steam gunboat built by Messrs. Laird and Co., at Birkenhead, and which, there is no doubt, is intended for the Confederate States, to be used as a vessel of war against the United States government, I beg now to report that I have this moment reached me this morning from Liverpool, one made by Robert John Taylor and the other by Edward Roberts, and which furnish additional proof of the character of the vessel in question.

I also enclose a case which has been submitted to Mr. Collier, Q.C., with his opinion thereon.

I learned this morning from Mr. O'Dowd that instructions were forwarded yesterday to the collector at Liverpool not to exercise the powers of the law in this instance, it being considered that the facts disclosed in the affidavits made before him were not sufficient to justify the collector in seizing the vessel.

On behalf of the government of the United States I now respectfully reqfiest that this matter, which I need not point out to you involves consequences of the gravest possible description, may be considered by the Board of Excise on the further evidence now adduced.

The gunboat now lies in Birkenhead docks ready for sea in all respects, with a crew of fifty men on board. She may sail at any time.

MR. ADAMS TO MR. SEWARD, JULY 31, 1862.

In spite of all my efforts and remonstrances, which as yet wait the opinion of the law officers of the crown, I received on the 29th inst., from Mr. Dudley, the consul at Liverpool, the news that she sailed without register or clearance from that port on that day.

MR. ADAMS TO MR. SEWARD, AUG. 1, 1862.

. . . 2. I read to his lordship the substance of your despatches, Nos. 281 and 289, respecting the use made of the Island of Nassau by the rebels, and the fitting out of the gunboats Oreto and 290. His lordship first took up the case of 290, and remarked that a delay in determining upon it had most unexpectedly been caused by the accidental wounding of a nearly relative of Queen's Advocate, Sir John D. Harding, initially precitating him for the transaction of business. This had made it necessary to call in other parties, whose opinion had been at last given for the detention of the gunboat, but before the order got down to Liverpool the vessel was gone. He should, however, send directions to have her stopped if she went, as was probable, to Nassau. I said I was aware that the gunboat was off, but I did not say, what I myself have little doubt of, that the sudden departure was occasioned by a notion, obtained somehow or other, that such a proceeding was impending. I added an expression of satisfaction that the law officers of the crown had seen their way to such an opinion, and that it was the disposition of her Majesty's government to do something to check this outrageous abuse. In this connection I begged to call his lordship's attention to any information respecting the proceedings had at Nassau in the case of the Oreto. I had seen a statement in the newspapers, additional to the information contained in the despatch No. 281, which I had read to him, to the effect that the Oreto had been actually stopped and put under the guns of her Majesty's ship the Greyhound. I hoped this was true, for I thought the effect of such a proceeding would be very favourably viewed in America. His lordship replied that he had received no information on the subject beyond what I had referred to which came from the American newspapers. With regard to the complaint against the Island of Nassau, he could only say that he had received a short time since, a letter, signed by many commercial people in Liverpool and elsewhere, remonstrating against the virtual blockade of that island by United States war vessels, and the subjection of many innocent British ships to the inconveniences of detention and search as if engaged in illegitimate trade. To this representation he had written a reply, stating that however much the inconveniences mentioned were to be regretted, it was not the disposition of the government to afford protection to any parties that might be engaged in undertakings in violation of her Majesty's proclamation; and when there was reason to suppose that such adventures might be carried on, it was difficult to raise objections to the right of examination. His lordship added that he had expected both the letter and his answer would have been published before this by parties concerned, but they had not thought fit to do so. I replied that they knew too much to be caught doing that, but I should take pleasure in communicating this fact to my government. Any and all evidence which I could obtain of a disposition on the part of her Majesty's ministers to discountenance the notorious and flagrant abuses of neutrality, now every day committed by British subjects, would be of great use to counteract the strong popular feeling in America growing up on account of them. We had every reason to believe that these war vessels were intended to prey directly upon our commerce, and most particularly to intercept the steamers bearing treasure to New York from California. Should one of those steamers be taken in consequence of the omission to stop these outfits in British ports, the excitement that it would create in America would be very great. Disposed, as I had always been, to cultivate friendly relations between the two countries, I could not but look with much uneasiness upon all events which might tend to affect them unfavourably. His lordship said that he could not at once say whether it was proper to furnish copies of the correspondence alluded to or not, but I was welcome to mention the facts and very probably he might send me the copies.

MR. ADAMS TO MR. SEWARD, SEPT. 26, 1862.

. . . . I have not been quite satisfied with the way in which my remonstrances respecting the outfit of the gunboat No. 290 had been left. In consequence I seized the first opportunity in my power to remind Lord Russell that no written answer had been given to me. This has had the desired effect. I have the honour to transmit copies of the two notes which have passed between us. In former days it was a favourite object of Great Britain to obtain from the United States an admission of the validity of claims for damage done by vessels fitted out in their ports against her commerce. This was finally conceded to her in the seventh article of the treaty of 1794. The reasoning which led to that agreement may not be without its value at some future time, should the escape of the gunboat 290, and of her companion, the Oreto, prove to be of any serious injury to our commerce. . . . .

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT REFUSES TO STOP THE BUILDING AND OUTFITTING OF REBEL PIRATES.

EARL RUSSELL TO MR. ADAMS.

October 4, 1862.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ult., inclosing a copy of another deposition, taken before the collector of the port of Liverpool, with reference to the proceeding of the gunboat 290, and further expressing a belief that enterprises of a similar kind are in course of progress in the ports of the United Kingdon; and I have to state to you that, much as her Majesty's government desire to prevent such occurrences, they are unable to go beyond the law, municipal and international.

LORD RUSSELL TO MR. ADAMS.

Oct. 16, 1862.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, inclosing a copy of an intercepted letter which you had received from the United States government, being the further evidence with regard to the gunboat No. 290, to which you alluded in your previous communication to me of the 30th ultimo; and with reference to your observations with regard to the infringement of the enlistment law, I have to remark that it is true the Foreign Enlistment Act, or any other act for the same purpose, can be evaded by very subtle contrivances; but her Majesty's government cannot, on that account, go beyond the letter of the existing law.

MR. SEWARD TO MR. ADAMS.

Oct. 20, 1862.

. . . Our agents are reporting to us new and larger military and naval preparations in British ports, and if they are to be allowed to go on to their conclusion, and to operate, as has been done in the case of the 290, will not the result be that, while Great Britain avows neutrality, her subjects are practically allies of the internal enemies of the United States? The President will not consent to believe that her Britannic Majesty's government would willingly allow a condition of affairs to occur which would seem to leave to the United States almost no hope of remaining at peace with Great Britain without sacrifices for which no peace could ever compensate. . . . . .

MR. SEWARD TO MR. ADAMS.

Nov. 3, 1862.

. . . The telegraph announces the destruction of another half-dozen American vessels on the high seas by the steamer 290. The President is obliged to regard these destructions as being made by British subjects in violation of the law of nations, after repeated and ample notice, warning, and remonstrances, had been given by you to the British government. It is presumed that you have already brought the subject in that light to the notice of her Majesty's government. The legal proofs in support of a claim for indemnity will be collected and transmitted to you as speedily at possible. . . .

MR. LAYARD TO MR. HORSFALL OF LIVERPOOL.

Foreign-office, July 5, 1862.

Sir,—I am directed by Earl Russell to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2nd instant, inclosing a memorial from certain British merchants and shipowners at Liverpool, in which they state that they view with considerable anxiety and apprehension the hostile attitude assumed by Federal cruisers in the Bahama waters, and the memorialists pray that steps may be taken by her Majesty's government to protect British shipping in those waters, and to put a check on the seizures so repeatedly made by the Federal cruisers.

I am to state to you, in reply, that it is alleged on the other hand, by Mr. Seward and Mr. Adams, that ships have been sent from this country to America, with a fixed purpose to run the blockade, that high premiums of insurance have been paid with this view, and that arms and ammunition have been thus conveyed to the Southern States to enable them to carry on the war. Lord Russell was unable either to deny the truth of those allegations, or to prosecute to conviction the parties engaged in those transactions. But he cannot be surprised that the cruisers of the United States should watch with vigilance a port which is said to be the great entrepot of this commerce.

Her Majesty's government have no reason to doubt the equity and adherence to legal requirements of the United States prize courts, but are aware that many vessels are subject to harsh treatment, and that, if captured, the loss to the merchant is far from being compensated even by a favourable decision in a prize court.

The true remedy would be that the merchants and shipowners of Liverpool should refrain from this species of trade. It exposes innocent commerce to vexatious detention and search by American cruisers; it produces irritation and ill-will on the part of the population of the Northern States of America; it is contrary to the spirit of her Majesty's proclamation; and it exposes the British name to suspicions of bad faith, to which neither her Majesty's government nor the great body of the nation are justly obnoxious.

It is true, indeed, that supplies of arms and ammunition have been sent to the Federals equally in contravention of that neutrality which her Majesty has proclaimed. It is true, also, that the Federals obtain more freely and more easily that of which they stand in need. But if the Confederates had the command of the sea they would no doubt watch as vigilantly and capture as readily British vessels going to New York as the Federals now watch Charleston and capture vessels seeking to break the blockade.

There can be no doubt that the watchfulness exercised by Federal cruisers to prevent supplies reaching the Confederates by sea will occasionally lead to vexatious visits of merchant ships not engaged in any pursuit to which the Federals can properly object. This, however, is an evil to which war on the ocean is liable to expose neutral commerce, and her Majesty's government have done all they can fairly do, that is to say, they have urged the Federal government to enjoin upon their naval officers greater caution in the exercise of their belligerent rights.

Her Majesty's government having represented to the United States government every case in which they were justified in interfering, they ought to observe that it is the duty of her Majesty's subjects to conform to her Majesty's proclamation, and to abstain from furnishing to either of the belligerent parties any of the means of war which are prohibited to be furnished by that proclamation.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(From the Times, Jan. 3.)

A SERIES of trials was commenced on Tuesday in Woolwich dockyard with Bray's traction engine, in the presence of the Commodore-Superintendent and the officials of the yard. The engine is intended to supersede horse labour for the ordinary work of the yard. It was exhibited in the Great Exhibition, where it was awarded two prize medals in classes 8 and 9 for practical utility. The boilers for the Caledonia, weighing 28 tons was placed on a truck and attached to the engine, which drew it about the yard with perfect ease. The engine then went to the foundry, where a load, consisting of a plate weighing 16 tons 15 cwt., was drawn from the factory travelling crane, and here two other plates were put on the truck, each weighing about 18 tons, bringing up the load to over 30 tons. With this the engine went several times round the yard turning the sharpest corners without any difficulty, with as much command as well in gear. The engine was then uncoupled and run up and down the yard without any load being attached. The speed attained was equal to 10 miles an hour. It was tried over the rough paving, the soft ground, and the trams, and answered equally well on each. The day's proceedings terminated by conveying an old boiler, weighing 22 tons, from the foundry yard to the old ironyard. On the following day the engine commenced by taking a load of about 20 tons of loam-plates from the foundry to the ironyard. It had to take this load in and out and around the various iron stacks in the yard. This it did without any difficulty. It returned to the factory, and the sheer-legs were fitted to the engine, when it lifted the screw propeller of Her Majesty's ship Racer, which it took to and brought back from the weigh-bridge. The weight was ascertained to be 2 tons 1 cwt. 2 qrs. It then steamed on to the armour-plate shed, and drove, by means of the drum fitted for transmitting power, the hydraulic pumps used for working the press for bending the 4½ inch armour-plates for the Caledonia, some of which were bent to the required extent by the power transmitted by the engine. Yesterday the experiments were continued, and the engine was tried as a steam fire-engine with equal success. The diameter of the cylinder is 7in.; the length of stroke, 10in.; the working pressure of the steam, 120lb.; the gearing, 21 slow speed and 71 quick speed; the weight of engine complete, with fuel and water, is about 12 tons. It is fitted with link motion and reversing gear, feed and tank (hot and cold water) pumps, the latter being a double-action 5in. bore, worked direct from the piston through the cylinder bottom; Giffard's injector, sheer-legs, and a barrel for hoisting, a drum for driving machinery, a winch end for a fall rope or tackle, &c. The wheels and steering gear and general arrangement of the engine are on the company's patent principle, the steering being effected by means of a worm working in the segmental rack. The driving-wheels have inner and outer bearings, and the engine is mounted on inner and outer springs on each side of the driving wheels, while the fire-carriage is also mounted on a strong steel spring. The gearing is throughout of the best malleable cast-iron, and the driving-wheels are of wrought iron. The machinery is cased in by a light iron casing, which at the end is formed into bunkers, wherein can be carried about 12 cwt. of fuel, while the tanks contain about 400 gallons of water. The engines and all the machinery are attached to a framing independent of the boiler, which is of the horizontal tubular description, made throughout of the best Lowmoor iron.

STEAM NAVIGATION IN 1862.

(From the Mitchell's Steam-Shipping Journal.)

HAVING entered upon a new year, we may take a retrospective view of Steam Navigation for the past twelve months. In our *resume* of 1861 we stated that, when the Register of Steamships was made to the 1st of January, considerable tonnage would be found added to the first-class Ports of the United Kingdom. The Parliamentary return laid before the House of Commons in June, and subsequently printed, gave an increase on the 1st January, 1862, as contrasted with same day in 1861, of 134 steamers, of 61,960 tons. New Year's-day, 1863, will disclose another addition to our Commercial Steam Marine; but we suspect the gross tonnage of gain will not equal that of the year before last. A speculative trade has existed during the past year in running the Southern blockade, and several vessels have been captured by Federal cruisers, and subsequently condemned. Whether they appear on the list on the 1st of this year or not, they will be none less lost to this country.

The value of Steamship property has not fluctuated much during 1862, as may be seen by the following comparison of prices, as quoted in the last week of each year:—

	1861.	1862.
African Mail Company	£5 to 7	£5 to 7
Atlantic Royal Mail	1 to 2	2 to 4
Australian Royal Mail	¼ to 2	¼ to 2
General Steam Navigation Company	26½ to 26¾	27 to 28
Great Ship Company	½ to ¾	½ to ¾
Oriental Inland (A)	6½ to 7½	8 to 8½
" (B)	3½ to ¼	3⅜ to ½
" (C)	par par	par par
Peninsular and Oriental (50*l.* paid)	66 to 68	69 to 71
" " (3*l.* paid)	40 10 0	41½ to 42
Royal Mail Steam	47 to 48	55½ to 57

The marketable value of the shares of the General Steam Navigation Company has not exhibited any remarkable range for many years. The Peninsular and Oriental Company's shares, albeit they have just lost a large ship, are higher by 3*l.* than at Christmas 1861, and the Royal Mail Company's shares, which fell 5*l.* in 1861, have regained that amount with 4*l.* more. Suppose the Royal Mail Company obtain a renewal of their Charter, the shares of 100*l.*, on which 60*l.* has been paid, ought to be at par; on the contrary, if the Company lose the West India subsidy, the shares will be considerably depreciated. It is reported that the Royal Mail Company have secured the Brazilian monthly mail, but that fresh tenders are to be sent in for the West Indian and Mexican lines.

The year 1862 gave birth to several new Steam Shipping enterprises. If all these projects are carried out there will be a considerable augmentation of capital invested in Steamboats. Here is a list of public Companies promoted in 1862:—

	Capital.
Thames Express Steam Navigation Company	£75,000
United Shipping Company	200,000
Anglo-Ionian Steam Navigation Company	50,000
River Navigation of India and China	500 000
Anglo-Danubian Steam Navigation and Colliery Company	220,000
Thames and Humber Iron Shipbuilding Company	500,000
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique (400 000*l.* of this Company's capital was sought to be raised here)	1,600,000
Patent Disc Propeller Company	5,000

Of Wrecks in 1862 the catalogue is not so formidable as in the two preceding years. The Baltic Sea has not claimed so many victims as during 1860 and 1861. Among the steamers lost in 1862 were the *Adonis*, *Spartan*, *Trent* (screw vessel in the Baltic), *Indian Empire* (burnt), *Queen Victoria*, *Leith*, *Marion*, *Cleopatra*, *Lord Royston* (London and Bordeaux steamer, by fire at sea) the *Hamburg*, *Herald Lima*, Peninsular and Oriental Company's ship *Colombo*, Royal Mail steamer *Avon*, and lastly, to finish the year, we have the painful task of chronicling the foundering of the *Lifeguard* screw steamer, off the Yorkshire coast, with the drowning of all that were on board.

The American War has been felt in 1862 by diminished imports and exports, but not in Steam Freights to any very considerable extent. Good harvests in Europe and abundance of capital, have helped to mitigate the evils of the strife in the New World, and, altogether, the Steam revenue returns have been, taking the American troubles into account, on the whole satisfactory. The Great Exhibition of International Industry extended trade with France, and the material prosperity of the nations of the Old World, have helped to some extent in redressing the losses of the American Shipping business. The effects of competition must be felt in several lines, but this ought to nerve those touched by the opposing interests to renewed endeavours to gain that which may not prove an ultimate loss, if, by effective measures, the traffic is developed, and proper measures resorted to for combat with the enemy.

THE ENGLISH NAVY.

(From the Manchester Guardian, Jan. 3.)

THE annual official return of the number, name, tonnage, armament, and horse-power of each vessel, both steamers and sailing ships, composing the British navy, was published on Thursday, under the authority of the Lords of the Admiralty. Including a numerous fleet of gunboats, the navy of England, on the 1st of January, numbered 1,014 ships of all classes. Of this number there are 85 line-of-battle ships, mounting from 74 guns to 131 guns each, according to their rating; 39 of from 50 guns to 72 guns each; 69 frigates of from 24 guns to 46 guns each, most of which are of a tonnage and horse-power equal to a line-of-battle ship; 30 screw corvettes, each mounting 21 guns; and upwards of 600 frigates and vessels of all classes mounting less than 20 guns. In addition to the above, there is a fleet of 190 gunboats, each mounting two heavy Armstrong guns and of 60 horses' power, besides a numerous squadron of iron and wooden mortar vessels built during the Russian war, and now laid up at Chatham. At present there are 43 vessels under construction for the Admiralty at the various public and private dockyards, many of which will be completed and launched during the present year. The iron vessels building are—The Achilles, 50; Agincourt, 50; the Minotaur, 50; the Royal Alfred, 50; the Northumberland, 50; the Ocean, 50; the Hector, 32; the Valliant, 32; the Zealous, 50; and the Enterprise, 4,669 tons, 150 horses' power, at Deptford. The iron-cased frigates launched during the last year were the Royal Oak, at Chatham; the Prince Consort, at Pembroke; and the Caledonian, at Cowlwich. The iron steamer Prince Albert, of 3,229 tons, and 500 horses' power has recently been commenced for the Admiralty at Millwall. The number of line-of-battle and other steamers composing the squadron on the North American station is 29. The squadron in the Mediterranean numbers 28 vessels of all classes. The East Indie and China squadrons consist of 32 vessels. The number of ships stationed on the West coast of Africa, assisting in the suppression of the slave trade is 21. The Pacific squadron numbers 12 ships, and that on the South-east Coast of America eight ships. There are six line-of-battle and other ships stationed at the Cape of Good Hope, and the same number are attached to the Australian station. The Channel squadron consists of the Revenge, 73; the Warrior, 40; the Black Prince, 40; the Defence, 16; and the Resistance, 16.

LEE, JACKSON, AND LONGSTREET.

(From the Manchester Guardian, Dec. 31.)

THE Richmond correspondent of the *Times*, endeavours to gratify the curiosity which must be felt in Europe respecting the three most distinguished generals in the service of the Southern Confederacy. Writing on the 21st of November, he says:—

General Lee is, I believe, between 50 and 60 years of age, but looks well, and strikes you as the incarnation of health and endurance, as he rears his erect soldier-like form from his seat by the fireside to greet courteously the stranger. His manner is calm and stately, his presence impressive and imposing, his eye piercing, eyes remarkably direct and honest as they meet you fully and firmly, and inspire plenary confidence. The shape and type of the head a little resemble Garibaldi's and the features are those of a much handsomer man. On the rare occasions when he smiles, which on public occasions when he laughs heartily, disclosing a fine unbroken row of white firm set teeth, the confidence and sympathy which he inspires are irresistible. A child thrown among a knot of strangers would be inevitably drawn to General Lee first in the company, and would run to claim his protection. The voice is fine and deep, but slightly monotonous in its tone. Altogether, the most winning attribute of the General is his unaffected child-like guilelessness. It is very rare that a man of his age, conversant with important events, and thrown to the surface of mighty convulsions, retains the impress of a simple ingenuous nature to so eminent a degree. It is impossible to converse with him for ten minutes without perceiving how deeply he has meditated upon all the possible eventualities of the campaign in Virginia, and how sound and well-considered are the positions which he advances. It is obvious that the most entire and trusting confidence is reposed in him by the subordinate officers, for whose respect and affection he seems thoroughly to have won. The General is still crippled in his hands from the effects of a fall which he sustained so long ago as the 30th of August. At dawn of that day he rode across the historical battle-field of Bull Run, and observing a patch of herbage he dismounted and allowed his horse to graze, recollecting that the animal had carried him the whole preceding day almost without food. The General himself sat down on a stump. There were only pickets of Confederates between General Lee and the enemy. Suddenly a charge of a large body of Yankee cavalry drove in the Confederate pickets, and came close up to the spot where General Lee was. The General ran forward to catch his horse, and, grasping at the rein as his horse sidled off, he fell heavily forward entangled in his cloak, upon both hands, and jarred the nerves of the arms right up to the shoulders. His horse was caught by one of his staff, and the Yankee cavalry, not knowing what a valuable prize was close at hand, fell back without approaching more nearly. The General rode throughout the whole of that eventful day, the 30th of August, but for many days and nights he suffered agonising pain; and even now, on the 21st of November, he is far from having wholly recovered the full use of his hands; though not for one day or hour has he permitted himself to be absent from duty. In all the varied attributes which go to make up the commander-in-chief of a great army, it is certain that General Lee has no superior in the Confederacy, and it may fairly be doubted whether he has any equal. General Lee has three sons in the army—the one a general, under General J. E. B. Stuart; the second a colonel; the third a lad of 18, who is a private attached to one of the batteries of General Jackson's corps. In reference to the last, General Lee told me a story which seemed to me, for the first and only time during many conversations, to have elicited from the narrator faint traces of emotion. Most certainly it was difficult to listen to the story without one's self experiencing such emotion. It appears that at the most critical moment of the battle of Sharpsburg, when General Lee was ordering up every gun to meet the heavy masses of Federal artillery pressing on the centre, he observed a single gun harnessed and ready for action, the sole survivor of a battery which had been engaged earlier in the day, and had been roughly handled by the Federals. General Lee immediately ordered the gun to the front. As it passed to the front, coming close to the spot where General Lee was standing, he recognised in the position mounted on the leading horse, his young son. The boy turned and smiled brightly on his father, exclaiming, "So I see that you are sending us in again." It is a pleasure to add that, although slightly wounded, the boy lived to come safely out of the terrible engagement.

At a distance of seven miles from General Lee's headquarters, near the little village of Bunkerhill, were the head-quarters of the hero of heroes of this struggle, General "Stonewall" Jackson. We had been taught to expect a morose, reserved, distant reception; we found the most genial, courteous, and forthcoming of companions. A bright piercing blue eye, a slightly aquiline nose, a thin tall sinewy frame, "made all over of pinwire," a great disregard of dress and appearance—these are the characteristics of General Jackson's exterior. There is also about him a very direct and honest look. The disappointing circumstance is that his voice, which is rapid in its utterance, is weak and unimpressive. Passionately attached to the Valley of Virginia, which has for so long been the principal scene of his achievements, idolised by the inhabitants of Winchester and of the Valley, General Jackson has acquired such a fame in that entire neighbourhood that it is sad to think what would happen if the one hin round which such *prestige* clings should yield to a straggling bullet or to the chance of disease. Sinewy and wiry as the General seems, it is impossible not to fancy that he is wearing himself terribly by his restless, sleepless activity, by his midnight marches, and by the asceticism of his life. The respect and consciousness of his presence, and what that presence means, exhibited by his staff, impressed me very strongly, and seemed to exceed the respect exhibited towards General Lee. He spoke a few hearty words of admiration of General Lee, saying that he never should wish to serve under an abler commander. But his heartiest and most enthusiastic utterances were in admiration of the cathedral edifices of England, and notably of York Minister. He dwelt with great animation upon the vibration of the air produced by the deep tones of the organ in York Minster, and which he had never heard equalled elsewhere. It is rare to find in a Presbyterian such appreciation and admiration of cathedral magnificence. These are such endless stories about General Jackson that to repeat them would fill a volume. Stories of his being caught in prayer in the midst of a fierce engagement,—stories of the unaffected earnestness and piety of his life in his tent, and of his black servant saying that when his master, who invariably prays morning and evening, rises also in the middle of the night to pray, he knows that great and critical events are imminent. A most undemonstrative reticent man, doubtless, in all that regards his vocation of a soldier. There is every reason to think that, when the war is over, General Jackson will be the very first man to bury himself in the deepest obscurity of private life. Throughout this war it has been the practice of General Jackson to throw himself, disregarding his own inferiority of numbers, upon large bodies of his enemy, and the day is ordinarily half won by the suddenness and desperation of the attack. His usual policy then is to reire upon which the correspondents of the Northern journals who, upon the day of General Jackson's onslaught have been half frightened out of their lives, announce, with their usual *fanfares*, a great Federal victory, and joy and exultation are universal. In a few days, however, when the Federals have reached some spot where it suits General Jackson to attack them, he pounces upon them again, and frequently the very fame of his second approach drives his opponents to a precipitate retreat without fighting, if the ground admits of such a possibility. The upshot of nearly a year's campaign in the Valley of Virginia is that General Jackson has run his opponents, sometimes including at once two or three Federal generals of rank, out of the Valley. As there are many conflicting reports about the origin of the name "Stonewall," it may be interesting to repeat the true circumstances under which it was given. In the first battle of Manassa, on July 21, 1861, General Bee, of South Carolina (himself subsequently killed in the same action), observing his men flinching and wavering, called out to them to stand firm, exclaiming "Look at Jackson's men; they stand like a stone wall!" In his official report of the battle, General Beauregard employed the same expression in connection with General Jackson's command, and the name has clung to General Jackson ever since.

It remains for me to say a few words respecting one other of the most valuable officers of the Confederacy—an eminently combative man—General Longstreet. His frame is tall and heavy, his countenance florid and cheery, and eminently English in appearance. In every position which he has occupied—first, as commanding a brigade; secondly, as commanding a division; thirdly, a *corps d'armee*—he has grown in the affections of his men and in the confidence of his commanding officers. As brave and imperturbable under fire as his tent, remarkable for his promptitude in thinking correctly when in the greatest danger, his value to the Confederacy can hardly be over-estimated.

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Garden Rakes ..... each	5	0
Do. Rakes ..... As. 12 to	2	4
Do. Switchers for lopping Hedges, &c. &c. each	3	0
Do. Pruning Hooks and Saws ..... "	3	0
Do. Hoes ..... "	0	12
Do. Trowels ..... Rs. 1 and	1	8
Do. Dutch Hoes, 5 inch ..... each	1	0
Do. do. 6 " ..... "	1	4
Do. do. 7 " ..... "	1	4
Do. do. 8 " ..... "	1	8
Do. Bill Hooks, Double Edge, No. 1 ..... per doz.	10	0
Do. do. do. do. No. 2 ..... "	21	0
Do. do. do. do. No. 3 ..... "	23	0
Do. do. do. Single Edge, No. 1 ..... "	18	0
Do. do. do. do. No. 2 ..... "	20	0
Do. do. do. do. No. 3 ..... "	22	0
Locks, Iron, Pad, No. 1, 2½ inch ..... per doz.	8	0
Do. do. 3 " ..... "	9	8
Do. do. 3½ " ..... "	12	0
Do. do. 4 " ..... "	15	0
Do. do. No. 2, 2½ " ..... "	7	0
Do. do. 3 " ..... "	10	8
Do. do. 3½ " ..... "	15	3
Do. do. 4 " ..... "	19	8
Do. do. No. 1, 1¼ " ..... "	6	0
Do. do. 2 " ..... "	8	0
Do. do. 2½ " ..... "	13	0
Do. do. No. 2, 1¼ " ..... "	7	0
Do. do. 2 " ..... "	9	0
Do. do. 2½ " ..... "	12	0
Jack Smoothing, and Trying Planes, Cast Steel Twisted		
Gimlets, Carpenters' Squares from 3 inch to 18 inch, Hammers, all kinds.		
Lamps for the Portico, fitted for Gas Oil ..... each	80	0
Do. with Lamp-posts ..... "	100	0
Very best Copal Varnish ..... per gallon	12	0
Boxes, Dispatch, Japanned ..... each	19	0
Do. do. do. ..... "	21	0
Do. do. do. Ornamental ..... "	24	0
Books, Copying, Foolscap size, 500 pages ..... "	10	0
Do. do. do. 1000 " ..... "	14	0
Do. do. Letter size, 500 " ..... "	9	0
Do. do. do. 1000 " ..... "	12	0
Oiled Sheets for the above, Demy size ..... per sheet	0	4
Drying do. do. do. do. ..... per doz.	0	12
Copying Ink, Waterlow's ..... per quart	2	8
Do. Presses, Foolscap size ..... each	60	0
Do. do. Letter ..... "	50	0
Letter Scales, with Ounce and Tolah weights ..... "	10	0
Faber's Ever-pointed Pencils ..... "	1	0
Do. do. do. do. Leads ..... per box	0	8
Do. Cedar Pencils, equal to the best drawing pencils ..... per doz.	1	8
Magnum Bonum Pens ..... per box of 12	0	10
Penholders for Pen Nibs, all kinds ..... per doz.	0	6
Fever Ink Stands of all sizes ..... from As. 8 to	12	0
Blotting Paper, Red, White, and Buff ..... per Ream	14	8
Best Mahogany T squares, 3 feet ..... each	7	0
Do. do. do. 2 feet 6 inches ..... "	8	4
Best Cast Steel Straight Edges ..... per foot	2	12
Elliott's Mathematical Instruments ..... per shilling	0	10
Paint Brushes of all sizes ..... each As. 6 to	3	0
Hand Brushes ..... each	1	12
Long-handled Hair Brooms